

ACCESSION NR: AP4009836

fluence on the size of inner stresses in the adhesive bonds, as well as in coatings. The kinetic expansion and relaxation of internal stresses in adhesive bonds and coatings are plotted for polyester bonds, phenolepoxy and epoxy resins. The kinetics of inner stresses in bonds and coatings from phenolepoxy adhesive for glass-to-glass and glass-to-aluminum is studied. The distribution of stresses, the data of internal stresses and bonding strength are plotted against film thickness. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, CH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4040514

s/0303/64/000/003/0028/0031

AUTHOR: Zubov, P. I.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Paturoyev, V. V.; Koval'chuk, L. M.

TITLE: Influence of fillers on the mechanical and adhesive properties of polyester coatings

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 3, 1964, 28-31

TOPIC TAGS: polyester resin, polyester coating, adhesion, filler

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was the polyester resin PN-1. It was found that internal stresses in filled polyester coatings depend on the strength of the bonding (adhesion) between the particles of the filler and the binder. As the content of active filler increased in the polyester coatings, the internal stresses, adhesion of the coatings to the base and compression strength increased while the breaking strength decreased. It was shown that the internal stresses in filled polyester coatings may be reduced by modifying the fillers with surface-active agents causing a decrease in the adhesion between the filler particles and the binder. An increase in the breaking strength of the filled coatings was associated with a 1.5 to 2-fold reduction in internal stresses. When

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040514

the modifier was introduced in amounts exceeding the optimum amount, the adhesion between the filler particles and the binder was weakened considerably, and a sharp decrease in the adhesion of the coating to the base, in internal stresses, and in the strength of the coatings took place.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: CO

DATE ACQ: 06Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC,MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037275

8/0190/64/006/005/0803/0805

AUTHOR: Zubov, P. I.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Kisalev, M. R.; Chistyakov, A. M.

TITLE: Effect of adhesion on internal stresses in adhesive joints

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964,
803-805

TOPIC TAGS: adhesive, PN-1 polyester, adhesion, coating, internal stress, glass, glass reinforced plastic

ABSTRACT: The effect of the nature of the surfaces to be bonded on the magnitude of internal stresses in adhesive joints has been studied. The internal stresses were measured by an optical method. Adhesion of the glue line to the bonded surfaces was determined from ultimate stresses causing spontaneous peeling and from the shearing stress causing failure of the joint. Internal stresses in coatings were also measured. Experiments were conducted with adhesives with

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037275

a base of PN-1 polyester and glass or glass-reinforced plastics. It was shown that: Internal stresses in joints are considerably higher than in coatings owing to a larger adhesive-substrate contact area. Internal stresses in joints are higher between surfaces of glass and glass-reinforced plastic than between two glass surfaces owing to better adhesion of the polyester to glass-reinforced plastic. Internal stresses in joints and coatings are distributed irregularly along the joint and are highest on its perimeter. They increase linearly with an increase of the joint or coating thickness and are determined by the adhesive-substrate bond strength. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30May63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MT NO REF Sov: 004 OTHER: 000

2/2
Card

S/0190/64/006/005/0811/0817

ACCESSION NR: AP4037276

AUTHORS: Zubov, P. I.; Osipov, Ye. A.; Sukhareva, L. A.

TITLE: Investigation on structure formation in polyvinylalcohol solutions

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 811-817

TOPIC TACS: polyvinylalcohol, polyvinylalcohol dimethylformamide solution, polyvinylalcohol macromolecule, macromolecule coiling, macromolecule globulization, intramolecular bond, binary solvent, polyvinylalcohol acetylation, polyvinylalcohol gel

ABSTRACT: Aqueous solutions of polyvinylalcohol (PVA), of molecular weight 31 000 and in a concentration of 0.125-16.0 gm per 100 ml were heated within a 5-95°C temperature range. This brought about a lowering of their viscosity. Acetylation of PVA solutions with formaldehyde in the presence of sulfuric acid resulted in an increased viscosity, but caused no gel formation. Treatment with 0.06% succinic dialdehyde caused gelation in PVA solutions in concentrations above 1.5 gm/100 ml. At lower concentrations the viscosity was lowered with time. This the authors attribute to globulization of the macromolecules. When PVA was dissolved in

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043127

S/0069/64/026/004/0454/0457

AUTHOR: Zubov, P. I.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Paturoyev, V. V.

TITLE: Effect of fillers on the mechanical and adhesive properties of filled coatings

SOURCE: Kolloidny*y zhurnal, v. 26, no. 4, 1964, 454-457

TOPIC TAGS: polyester coating, reinforced coating, filled coating, glass fabric, gelatin, quartz sand, kaolin, internal stress, adhesive strength, tensile strength, filler modification

ABSTRACT: The effect of fillers on the mechanical and adhesive properties of glass-fabric-reinforced polyester coatings formed on glass substrates was studied. PN-1 polyester resin was used as the binder, VV glass fabric as the reinforcement, and cement, quartz sand, or kaolin as fillers. The experiments included tensile tests, measurements of internal stresses in coatings by an optical method, and evaluation of the adhesive strength from maximum critical stresses which cause spontaneous peeling of the film from the substrate. It was shown that reinforcement of polyester coatings with VV glass

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043127

fabric increases both the adhesion of the coating to the substrate and the internal stresses at the film-substrate boundary. Filling of reinforced polyester resins with mineral fillers to which the resin adheres better than to the substrate sharply increases the adhesion of the coating to the substrate, increases the internal stresses, and decreases the tensile strength of coatings. Internal stresses can be reduced by filling reinforced coatings with fillers modified by surface-active agents which decrease the banding strength between the filler particles and the binder. The maximum tensile strength of reinforced polyester coatings filled with modified fillers is observed when internal stresses are diminished by a factor of 1/1.5. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jul63 ATD PRESS: 3072 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MT, GC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L2013-65 EWT(?) / EPP(?) / EPR / BWP(?) / T P6-4/P7-4/P8-4 MR/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4048208 S/0191/64/000/011/0034/0036

AUTHOR: Gubenko, A. B.; Paturoyev, V. V.; Sukhareva, L. A.

INVENTION: Increases in strength-hardeners coating made of fiber-glass
reinforced polyester plastics

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
1974-11-14-36

INVENTION: Fiber-glass reinforced coating, polyester resin coating,
strength-hardeners coating, strength-hardeners coating adhesion,

ABSTRACT: Fiber-glass reinforced polyester plastic coatings on glass
fibers and other elements containing them are used for the purpose of
increasing their strength and adhesion. The invention uses the PH-1 Polyester
resin which is soluble in organic solvents and is also used on asbestos-
cement, wood fiber, and wood shavings laminates to decrease their per-
meability and increase their strength and adhesion characteristics.
The invention also uses a hardener, a curing agent and
a strength-hardeners agent.

Card 1/2

L 12013-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048208

the coatings. Inner stress was measured by an optical method, and adhesion was evaluated from the critical stress limit causing the film to peel. Strength and adhesion of the coatings were found to be dependent on inner stresses. To relieve inner stresses in the aged lacquers, mineral fillers (silica, talc, kaolin) were added. The addition of mineral fillers to the lacquer increased the viscosity of the lacquer and decreased the inner stress. The viscosity of the lacquer and the adhesion of the lacquer to the substrate increased with an increase in the amount of mineral fillers added to the lacquer and decreased with an increase in the amount of organic solvents added to the lacquer. The adhesion of the lacquer to the substrate reached a maximum at a 20% mineral filler content and decreased as the amount of mineral filler content and organic solvent increased. The adhesion of the lacquer was greater than that in unmodified lacquers. Modification of mineral fillers produces coatings with low inner stress and minimum warping of materials. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: KT

NO. REC. SOCY.: 606

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3124

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

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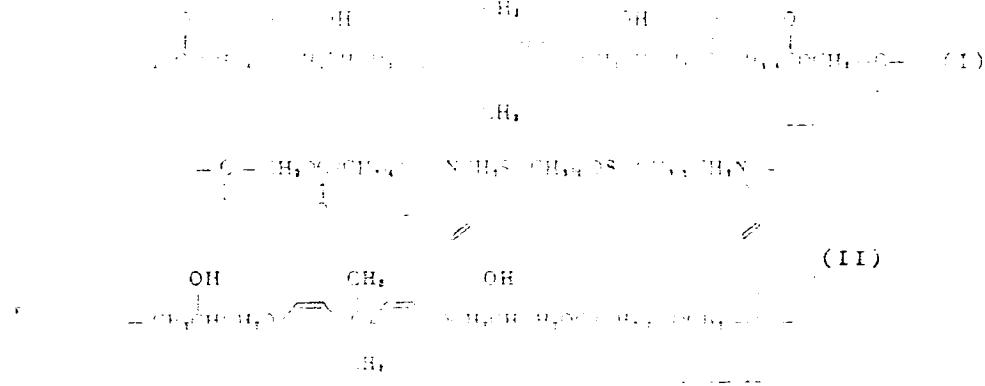
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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

L 37030-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009222

polyesteramidoepoxy polymers of regular structure were prepared in two stages. In the first stage, pentamethylene-1,4-tetraiodate was condensed with bis-(phenylaminomethyl)-tetramethylidiloxane; in the second stage, the resulting polymer which contained phenylamino and carboxyl groups was reacted with a vicinal diether, as in the preparation of I, resulting in polymer II. These reactions were carried out in



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L 37030-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009222

2

films on a metal surface. Polymer (III) with an irregular structure was obtained by simultaneous condensation of pentaerythritol, adipic acid and glycidol-Bisphenol A diether. Mechanical and electrical properties of I, II and III were studied to determine the effect of the structure on these properties. The dependence of inner stresses, adhesion, and elastic modulus on the thickness of the film was found. The above mechanical properties and the tensile strength of I, II, and III and of a commercially used epoxy resin (ED-5), cured with polyethylenepolyamine, were compared. It was found that the tensile strength of polymers with the regular structure is 20—50% higher than that of the irregular polymer, but 1.5—2 times lower than that of the commercially used epoxy resins. However, inner stresses in the coatings from the new film-forming regular polymers are considerably lower. The best physical and mechanical properties are displayed by II films, which have the maximum curing rate, minimum inner stresses and a high tensile strength and adhesion. Films from polymers with the regular structure are moisture proof. Thermal stability of I at 200°C is :

Card 3/4

L 32030-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009222

Test duration, hr	24	100	500	900	1500
Weight loss, %	0.76	0.95	3.60	4.20	6.32

Electric properties were determined for I and for a glass-reinforced plastic, in which I was used as a binder. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 3 graphs, and 2 tables. [BN]

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedinenii Akademii Nauk SSSR (Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3223

Card 4 / 4

~~2011-6~~ - 100-07 UPO(+) /BPR /BWP(-) /T Po-4 /Pr-4 /Ps-4 /Pt-7 WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: A 7011991

UR/0374/65/001/001/0082/C088
673:539.315

AUTHORS: Kissel'ev, M. R. (Moscow); Zubov, P. I. (Moscow); Sukhareva, L. A. (Moscow); Labutina, N. V. (Moscow); Semenova, I. P. (Moscow)

45

TITLE: Internal stresses in fiberglass

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 1, 1965, 82-86

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, internal stress, bonding material, filler/thickener

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the internal stresses of fiberglass made with plasticized bonding material and of films of pure bonding material. These stresses were found to be lower than those in unplasticized material. The authors also studied the effect of plasticized polyvinyl butyral, epoxy resin, and other substances on the internal stresses of fiberglass. The samples used in these investigations were made by dipping glass cloth or tape from the solution of a molten mixture of the bonding material in benzene and then subjecting it to heat treatment. Temperatures of treatment were 100°, 150°, and 180° C., several combinations of these being employed. Samples of finished material were obtained by cutting from previously impregnated glass cloth or tape. Internal stresses were

Card 1/2

L-1211-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011991

measured after each hour of treatment and after cooling. The strength characteristics of fiberglass laminae with increase in internal stresses, and it was found that the maximum strength is attained at the highest internal stresses. Strength decreases as the angle of application of the tension at right angles to the fibers. Fiberglass with 10% oriented in two mutually perpendicular directions has higher internal stresses than films of pure bonding material. The magnitude of stresses in filled and unfilled films was found to depend on the type of fiber used and the amount of fiber added from larger

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Oct64

INCL: 00

SUB CODES: M

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: 002

Arch
Card 2/2

L 59225-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pe-h/Pr-l/Fe-l₁ WW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5016885

UR/0374/65/000/003/0068/0078

678:639.4.019

32
27
E

AUTHOR Zubov, P. L. (Moscow); Sukhareva, L. A. (Moscow); Galkova, V. S. (Moscow)

TITLE A study of the durability of alkyd coatings 6

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 3, 1965, 68-76

TOPIC TAGS: alkyd resin, coating durability, alkyd formation temperature, alkyd aging, coating lifetime

ABSTRACT The authors studied the influence of the formation temperature and aging of

alkyd resin on the properties of the coatings. It was found that the aging time stress $\sigma = \sigma_0 e^{-Ax^2}$, where σ_0 is the initial stress, A is a constant, x is the time of aging, and A is a coefficient which depends on the formation temperature. It was also found that the decrease in the mechanical strength of the coatings is proportional to the degree of aging.

L 59225-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016885

lines. This last relationship and the pattern of alkyd coatings during atmospheric aging
and solar radiation behavior is observed during thermal aging and during exposure to ultra-

ASSOCIAITON: None

SUBMITTED: 13Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 53001-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Fe-4/PT-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010836

UR/0020/65/161/004/0864/0866

AUTHOR: Zubov, F. I.; Golikova, V. S.; Sukhareva, L. A.

TITLE: Investigation of durability of polymer coatings as a function of formation and aging conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 4, 1965, 864-866

TOPIC TAGS: polymer wear material, plastic coating, polymer film

ABSTRACT: Durability of modified alkyd resin coatings on glass and metal supports was studied in the 10°-100°C temperature range. Increase in the resin coating thickness leads to an increase in its durability. The aging of the coating always shows the same trend: the durability of the coating decreases with time. The rate of aging depends on the nature of the coating.

The durability of the coating, determined by separate experiments aging of coating samples, was studied as a function of temperature, UV-irradiation, moisture, and under atmospheric conditions according to tropical condition test GIPI-4. Sample durability was judged on the basis of the impact resistance test. An increase in the thickness of the coating leads to an increase in its durability.

Card 1/2

L 53001-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010836

2
stresses in the coating. Alkyd resin coatings formed at 13°C are 1.5 times more resistant to impact than such coatings formed at 18°C. An inverse relationship exists between the temperature of formation and the aging resistance of the coating, according

further. Original notes + figures

USSR Academy of Chemical Sciences, Physical Chemistry Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR.

SUP CODE: MT, 2C

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

ANDRIANOV, N.N., abstr. ref: ANDRIANOV, V.N.; SHUL'GINA, N.N.; VASIL'EV, Yu.P.;
ZIFOV, P.I.

Synthesis and physicomechanical properties of films of polymers
of regular structure. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 161 no.1:79-82 Mr. 45.
(MIRA 17:3)

I. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soviedadimennykh chesk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

L 14172-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)
ACC NR: AP6003935

WW/RM
SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/65/000/005/0003/0012

AUTHOR: Sukhareva, L. A. (Moscow); Voronkov, V. A. (Moscow); Kalinina,
L. Ye. (Moscow); Kharlamova, A. M. (Moscow); Zubov, P. I. (Moscow);
Vorontsova, O. I. (Moscow)

37
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of elastomers on the basis of binary and ternary systems

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 5, 1965, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: elastomer, synthetic rubber, polyamide, polyvinyl chloride,
~~physicomechanical property~~ solid mechanical property, thermoplastic property

ABSTRACT: Physicomechanical and thermophysical properties of elastomers on the basis of binary and ternary systems with different ratios of polyamide, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and rubber have been investigated. The binary and ternary systems with optimal physicomechanical properties were chosen on the basis of composition property diagrams. A nonmonotonic change of physicomechanical properties of films with a certain ratio of the PVC and nitrilo-acrylic acid was observed and is ascribed to chemical interaction. It was shown that stabilization of mechanical properties of polyamide in thermal aging can be accomplished by combin-

Card 1/2

UDC: 678:01.539.37

L 14172-66

ACC NR: AP6003935

ation with binary systems. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table.
[Based on author's abstract].

SUB CODE://07/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 22000-66 EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) W/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5024504

UR/0191/65/000/010/0031/0034 28

678.674.06-419:677.521.01.539.219.2 B

AUTHOR: Sukhareva, L. A.; Smirnova, Yu. P.; Zubov, P. I.; Zamotova, A. V.;
Khvilivitskiy, R. Ya.

TITLE: Internal strain in reinforced systems based on polyester acrylate binders b

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1965, 31-34

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, glass cloth, epoxy plastic, polyester plastic, adhesion, internal stress, bending strength, rupture strength

ABSTRACT: The effect of curing conditions, binder composition and surface treatment of the reinforcing glass on the internal strain, mechanical, and adhesive properties of fiberglass was studied. Two curing rates were used--(1) gradual heating for 19 hours to 200 C and then holding at 200 C for 10 hours, and (2) heating to 200 C in 2 hours and holding for 20 hours. Glass cord treated with paraffin emulsion or with vinyltriethoxysilane and glass cord heat treated at 400-450C were used for reinforcing. A two-component system (epoxy resin and polyester acrylate MD) or a three-component system (epoxy, MD and an unsaturated carboxyl-containing compound) were used as binders. Internal strain was

Card 1/2

L 22000-66

ACCESS ON NR: AP5024504

greater across the warp than along the warp. Greater internal strains were produced by the slower curing method. The mechanical characteristics of fiberglass cured by method (2) were generally higher. Physical-mechanical properties and internal strain were lower in fiberglass made of the three-component binder. Paraffin emulsion had little effect on internal strain, while the silane coating increased internal strain in the fiberglass made of the three-component binder. The strength properties of the fiberglass depend on the ratio of the internal strain values to the adhesion of the binder to the glass fiber surface. Fiberglass made of resin based on the carboxyl-containing compound, which has greatest internal strain and least adhesion, is weakest. Greatest strength was obtained with the three-component binder applied to glass cloth treated with vinyltriethoxysilane, where adhesive strength exceeds 200 kg/sq cm and the glass is torn out when the sample is broken. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 11

SUBMITTED: 00

OTHER: 000

NR REF SOV: 003

Card 2/2 BK

ACC NR: AP6013477

SOURCE CODE: UR/0374/66/000/002/0292/0295

AUTHOR: Zubov, F. I.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Grozinskaya, Z. P.; Krylova, L. N.; Kochkin, D. A.; Rzayev, Z. M.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the physicomechanical properties of styromal-base coatings

SOURCE: Mekhanika polimerov, no. 2, 1966, 292-295

TOPIC TAGS: polymer structure, protective coating, solid physical property, solid mechanical property, adhesion

ABSTRACT: A two-component system obtained by copolymerizing styrene with maleic anhydride in the proportion of 1:1 at 60°C without catalyst or solvent was studied. The mechanism of forming was investigated by studying the internal stresses, the structure of the coatings, and the strength and adhesion characteristics. Kinetic data on internal stresses showed that the forming process is practically complete after one hour of curing and that the limiting value of these stresses is independent of the conditions under which the coatings were formed. The effect of forming temperature on the structure was studied by IR spectroscopy. Coatings formed from acetone solutions were

UDC: 678:539.4019

Card 1/2

1, 26116-66

ACC NR: AP6013477

found to have a weak adhesion to glass ($6-7 \text{ kg/cm}^2$), but those formed from solutions of styromal in dimethylformamide had a higher adhesion (25 kg/cm^2). The elasticity acid' (TGM). An increase in the latter gradually lowered the physicomechanical characteristics of the coatings. Coatings most stable to the action of high temperatures were those obtained from solutions in dimethylformamide containing up to 20% TGM.
Orig. art. has: 6 Figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 21Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

L 44585-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6015668 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/009/0075/0075

INVENTOR: Zubov, P. I.; Kochkin, D. A.; Rzayev, Z. M.; Sukhareva, L. A.

31

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of obtaining copolymers. Class 39, No. 181289 15

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 9, 1966,
75

TOPIC TAGS: copolymer, styrene, ether, maleic anhydride, copolymerization,
esterification, dehydration

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of obtaining
copolymers by esterification of styromal or maleic anhydride, with subsequent
copolymerization of the ether obtained with styrene and esterification reagents. To
obtain copolymers possessing bactericidal activity, tin or organolead hydroxyl-
containing compounds or byproducts of their dehydration are used as esterifying
reagents. [Translation] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 15 May 64 /

UDC: 678.746.22-134.434.2.667.613:620.193.81

Card 1/1 897

ACC NR: AP6031651

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/001/0139/0142

AUTHOR: Zubov, P. I.; Kiselev, A. V.; Krylova, L. M.; Sukhareva, L. A.; Lygin, V. I.

ORG: Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR); Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effect of molecular interaction between polymers and solids in the mechanical properties of polymer coatings

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 1, 1966, 139-142

TOPIC TAGS: polymer coating, molecular interaction, ~~polymer resin~~, internal stress, ~~coating strength~~, ~~adhesion~~, plastic coating, polyester resin, alkyd resin, plastic filler, mechanical property

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the interaction of polymer functional groups with filler surfaces, and of the effect of this interaction on the internal stresses, strength, and adhesion of polymer coatings. The experiments were conducted with PN-1 polyester resin or FL-50 alkyd resin, and aerosil filler, both non-modified or modified with actadecylamine. The interaction was studied by IR spectroscopy. The results of the experiments given in graphic form indicated that the mechanical properties of polymer coatings are highly dependent on the nature of the molecular interaction between polymers and solids. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001

UDC: 541.68

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AT7002112

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0269/0273

AUTHOR: Zubov, P. I.; Sukhareva, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of internal stresses in polymer coatings

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po polaryazatsionno-opticheskemu metodu issledovaniya napryazheniy. 5th, Leningrad, 1964. Polaryazatsionno-opticheskiy metod issledovaniya napryazheniy (Polarizing-optical method of investigating stresses); trudy konferentsii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1966, 269-273

TOPIC TAGS: stress, stress analysis, plastic coating, optic method, adhesion, plastic film

ABSTRACT: The adhesion, physical properties and wear of plastic coatings depend on the internal stresses due to variation in the number and distribution of the cohesive and adhesive links between the coating and the substrate. The influence of formation and aging of the coating, its composition and thickness, the composition of the plasticizer, the nature of the substrate, and of other factors on the generation of internal stresses in the coatings is the subject of investigation reported in the article. The internal stresses were determined at the interface of a glass substrate with the particular coating. The internal stresses increase at a constant rate during

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT7002112

the formation of the film up to a limiting value, and then relax during the storage at room temperature until a certain steady state value is reached. For instance, in the 250 μ thick films the internal stresses reach their maximum value after 4 hrs of formation, but in thicker films the maximum value is reached after 12 to 14 hrs. The speed of stress relaxation is also related to the thickness of the coating, as well as to the absorption of water vapors from the air. The magnitude of internal stresses can be regulated through variation of the composition of the film. Certain types of plasticizers can decrease the stresses. The conditions of hardening have a substantial effect on the rate of formation and the number of links due to the evaporation of the thinner and the rate of condensating and polymerizing processes, and therefore, on the generation of internal stresses. The modification of the substrate surface through additives which affect the nature of the links at the interface, can either speed up or slow down the rate of growth of internal stresses. The authors include tabulated data and graphs on the effects of the various factors on internal stresses. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,20/

SUBM DATE: 14Jun66/

ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

SUKHAREVA, L. S., inzh.; ARONOV, D.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Comparative investigation of overhead and bottom-valve combustion
chambers in diesel engine compartments. Trudy MADI no.25:76-85 '60.
(Diesel engines) (MIRA 13:10)

SUKHAREVA, L.S., inzh.

A new gas turbine with 500 hp. rating manufactured by the
"Badvort" Factory. Energomashinostroenie 8 no.10:46
O '62.
(Gas turbines) (MIRA 15:11)

SUKHAREVA, L.S.

Effect of the displacer above a piston on the performance of a carburetor engine. Avt.prom. 28 no.12:6-9 D '62. (MIRA 16:¹)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.
(Gas and oil engines--Testing)

L 20723-65 EWT(d)/EPA/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(f)/SPR/T
EDC(b)/SSD/ASD(p)-3/AFFPR/AFFC(p) WE

Paa-4/Fr-4/Ps-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5001163

6/0113/64/000/110/0005/0010

AUTHOR: Sukhareva, L. S.

TITLE: The effect of combustion chamber geometry on the tendency of knocking in carbureting engines

SOURCE: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1964, 5-10

TOPIC TAGS: combustion chamber, carburetor, internal combustion engine, octane rating, ZIL 120 engine

ABSTRACT: A set of eight different combustion chamber geometries was investigated in a single-cylinder engine at the carburetor-engine laboratories of NAMI to assess their effect on engine knocking. These eight types of geometries represented wedge-shaped, hemispherical, tent-shaped, truncated pyramidal, and bowl, and low-pressure combustion chambers. The results of the investigation are summarized below.

Abstract: The results of the investigation show that the knocking tendency of the engine depends on the type of combustion

L 20778-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001163

2

chamber tests at 1000 and 2000 r.p.m. showed that the wedge-shaped chamber has the greatest tendency towards knocking. The hemispherical chamber was next; the plane-oval "U" showed the best resistance to knocking. Data were also obtained on lowering of engine power 11% by using secondary, nonsensitive, standard mixture gasoline of low octane number. Curves of $\Delta \frac{P}{P_0}$ versus deviation in advance ignition-angle from the optimum, $\Delta \theta$, showed a complicated behavior for the various geometries. The sharpest drop in engine power for a given $\Delta \theta$ was obtained for plane-oval "40" combustion chambers, and the least severe drop for the tent-shaped. These results show that one can relax the requirements on octane rating by carefully selecting a combustion chamber geometry and a proper piston displacement. For example, increasing piston displacement by 40% decreases knocking significantly and increases the IDR of the fuel in the engine (IDR- Index of Detonation Resistance). The shape of the combustion chamber also has a strong effect on engine "sensitivity" to changes in advance ignition angle, engine power, and fuel economy. Finally, combustion chamber geometry on the capacity of an engine to utilize the "sensitive" gasoline property and to change its actual octane rating (see Fig. 1 on the enclosure). Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas.

AMERICAN: NAME

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L 20773-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001163

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ENCL: 01

REF ID: A653810014

STK GR: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

ANALYST: JAMES A. FISHER

ANALYST: JAMES A. FISHER

Subject: DICKING Hardness curves for various
metals and alloys.

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CRAVEN 7/13/01

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

SURKARAVA, M.G.,(M.D.)

Children - Diseases; Dysentery

Subacute and chronic forms of dysentery in children. Fel'd. i skush. no. 4
(1952)

Doktor Meditsinskikh Nauk

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August ² 1953, Uncl.

SUKHAREVA, M. I.

SUKHAREVA, M. I.: "An analysis of phenomena in an electric arc and methods of increasing the stability of electric-welding arcs, as applied to conditions in the shipbuilding industry". Moscow, 1955. Moscow Technical Inst of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni A. I. Mikoyan. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of TECHNICAL Sciences)

SO: Knizhaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

SUKHAREVA, M. Ye.

Sukhareva, M. Ye. "Pathogenetic basis of whooping cough treatment," Trudy VI Vsesoyuz. s'ezda det. vrachey, posvyashch. pamyati prof. Filatova, Moscow, 1948, p. 279-83

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Stately, No. 3, 1949)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.

Pathogenesis, clinical aspect and treatment of dysentery according to Pavlovian theory. Pediatriia, Moskva No.5:11-18 Sept-Oct 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Children's Diseases, Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians (Director of Institute--V.P. Lebedeva; Head of Department--Prof. G.N. Speranskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

TETEL'BAUM, E.I.; SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, zaveduyushchaya; SPERANSKIY, G.N., professor, deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, zaveduyushchiy kafedroy pediatrii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey; BUZNIKOV, A.N., zaveduyushchiy infektsionnymi otdeleniyami.

Certain cardio-vascular changes during the period of polyneuritis in toxic diphtheria. Pediatriia no.2:17-22 Mr-Ap'53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Infektsionnyy otdel kafedry periatrii Tsentral'nogo Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni Botkina (for Sukhareva and Tetel'baum). 2. Klinicheskaya ordena Lenina bol'nitsa imeni Botkina (for Buznikov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Speranskiy). 4. Kafedra pediatrii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (for Speranskiy).

(Diphtheria) (Neuritis, Multiple) (Cardiovascular system)

SUDARSKA, V. Ye.

247T29

ISSR/Medicine - Infectious Diseases

Feb 53

"Clinical Peculiarities of the Course and Diagnosis of Infectious Mononucleosis," M. E. Sudarskaya, Dr. Med. Sci., Dept. of Pediatrics, Div. of Infect Dis, Center for Advanced Training of Physicians, Hosp. im. Botkin

Sovetskaya Meditsina, Vol 17, No 2, pp 24-29

Differential diagnosis in the case of infectious mononucleosis must be conducted on the basis of consideration of the whole clinical picture of the disease, including examination of the blood.

247T29

Delimitation from diphtheria is quite marked. Antidiphtheria serum must be injected in each doubtful case. A systematic study of infectious mononucleosis must be conducted with the assumption that the disease may become widespread and that its course may not take a favorable turn. It is particularly necessary to direct investigations to the least known aspect of this problem -- the etiology and epidemiology of infectious mononucleosis.

247T29

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Diphtheria. Zdorov'e l no.7:4-5 J1 '55.

(MIRA 9:5)

(DIPHTHERIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

SUKHARIEVA, M.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk.; BLYUMENTAL', K.V., kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk.; SMIRNOVA, V.V.

Diagnosis of pharyngeal diphtheria according to materials from the
S.P. Botkin Hospital. Pediatriia, no.5:36-41 S-0 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdeleniya kafedry pediatrii TSIU (zav. -
kafedroy deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Speranskiy) i
Bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnny vrach-prof. A.N. Shabancv,
zav. infektsionnym otdeleniyem A.N. Buznikov)

(DIPHTHERIA, diag.
of pharyngeal)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., professor; FLEKSER, S.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;
TSIRLINA, F.G.; TRET'YAKOVA, A.F.

Diphtheria index for 1955. Vop. okh.mat. i det. 1 no.4:3-7 J1-Ag '56.
(DIPHTHERIA) (MIRA 9:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

SUKhareva, M.Ye., professor

Scarlet fever. Zdorov'e 2 no.3:12-3 Mr '56

(MIRA 9:6)

(SCARLET FEVER)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., professor

Let's control infectious diseases in children. Zdorov's 3 no.3:14-15
(MILRA 10:4)
Mr '57
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; CHUVALOVA, M.T.; BLYUMENTAL', K.V.

Rating some laboratory methods for diagnosing diphtheria. Lab. delo
3 no.3:44-47 My-Je '57. (MZh 10:9)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. G.N. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i laboratori (zav. - prof. Ye.A.Kost) Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni S.P.Botkina.
(DIPHTHERIA)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.
SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof.

Seventh All-Union Congress of Pediatricians. Sov.med. 21 no.
11:151-157 N '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(PEDIATRICS--CONGRESSES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

261 A N K A R - 1 o g s t i k e .

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof. (Moskva)

Review of the lectures on gastrointestinal diseases in small children and acute communicable diseases of children, held on the Seventh All-Union Congress of Pediatricians. Vop. okh.mat. 1 det. 3 no.1:83-87 Ja-F '58.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL--DISEASES)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; RITOVA, V.V.; SHAPIRO, S.L.; ORLOVA, A.V.; DIRECHINSKAYA, Sh.
L.; SHISHLYANNIKOVA, M.A.

Features of the course of influenza in children during the pandemic
of 1957. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 3 no.2:46-52 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii Instituta virusologii
AMN SSSR, Instituta pediatrii AMN SSSR i Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy
imeni I.V.Rusakova.
(INFLUENZA) (CHILDREN--DISEASES)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; DERECHINSKAYA, Sh.L.; RITOVA, V.V.

Problem of recurrent phases of virus influenza in children [with
summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.12:43-48 D '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deyatel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey, infektsionnogo otdela Instituta pediatrii
AMN SSSR (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Dobrokhotova
[deceased]), Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR na baze Detskoy kliniche-
skoy bol'nitay No.2 im. I.V. Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy
vrach RSFSR V.A. Krugzhkov).

(INFLUENZA, in inf. & child
recur. phases (Rus))

SUKAREVA, T. YE.

"Clinical characteristics of the course, diagnosis, and treatment of diphtheria in recent years."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists,
Epidemiologists and Infectionists. 1959

SUKILAEVA, M.Yo.; FLEKSER, S.Ya.

Peculiarities of diphtheria in recent years. Vop. okh. mat. i
det. 4 no.3:3-8 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deystvit.
chlen AMN SSSR prof.G.N.Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Detskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy
bol'nitsy No.2 imeni I.V.Rusakova (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy
vrach RSFSR dotsent V.A.Kruzhkov).
(MOSCOW--DIPHTHERIA)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; SUKHIJREVA, M.Ye.; NEMIROVSKAYA, B.M.

Intramuscular injections of chlortetracycline with ecmoline and oral administration of tetracycline tablets in treating influenza and its complications in children. Antibiotiki 4 no.3:94-98 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.Z.V.Yermol'yeva) i kafedra pediatrii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof.G.N.Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

- (FISH LIVER OIL, ther. use,
ecmoline in influenza in child., intramusc.
inject. with chlortetracycline & oral admin.
of tetracycline (Rus))
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, ther. use,
influenza in child., intramusc. inject. with
ecmoline & oral admin. of tetracycline (Rus))
(TETRACYCLINE, ther. use,
influenza in child., oral admin. with intramusc.
inject. of ecmoline chlortetracycline (Rus))
(INFLUENZA, in inf. & child.,
ther., oral tetracycline with intramusc.
inject. of ecmoline-chlortetracycline (Rus))

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.

"Whooping cough in children," edited by A.I.Dobrokhotova.
Reviewed by M.E.Sukhareva. Pediatriia 37 no.4:88-89
Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(WHOOPING COUGH) (DOBROKHOTOVA, A.I.)

SUKHAREVA, Mariya Yefimovna; SHIRVINDT, Boris Gustavovich

[Scarlet fever in children] Skarlatina u detei. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1960. 248 p. (MIRA 13:12)
(SCARLET FEVER)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; RITOVA, V.V.

Problem of influenza in children. Vop. o kh. mat. i det. 5 no.3:
7-12 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

... Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deyst-
vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Instituta virusologii
imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo (dir. - prof. P.N. Ksayakov) na baze
bol'nitay imeni I.V. Rusakova (glavnnyy vrach - zasluzhennyj
vrach RSFSR V.A. Krushkov).
(INFLUENZA)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof.

Influenza and influenzalike diseases. Zdorov'e 6 no.1:18-20 Ja
'60. (MIREA 13:4)
(INFLUENZA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof.

Are children's diseases inevitable? Zdorov'e 6 no.10:4-6 0 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(CHILDREN--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.

Clinical pathogenetic features of influenza in children during
the 1957-1959 epidemic. Pediatrilia 38 no.6:56-61 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(INFLUENZA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

SUKhareva, L. N., SHENDRICH, S.F., ZLATOVSKAYA, N. N., ZAKSTEINSKAYA, L. YA..

"Interrelation of respiratory and enteric viruses under natural conditions
and in experiment."

Report submitted for the 1st Intl. Congress on Respiratory Tract Diseases of
Virus and Rickettsial Origin. Prague, Czech. 23-27 MAY 1961.

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; BLYUMENTAL', K.V.; FLEKSER, S.Ya.; TSIRLINA, F.G.

Characteristics of diphtheria during the period of its
eradication as revealed by form the diphtheria department
of Moscow. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no. 2:6-11 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii TSentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.N. Speranskiy) i detskoy bol'nitsy
imeni I.V. Rusakova (glavnyy vrach zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR
dotsent V.A. Kruzhkov).

(DIPHTHERIA)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; RITOVA, V.V.; ZLATKOVSKAYA, N.M.

Pathogenesis of nervous disorders in influenza in children.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.7:1065-1070 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Infektsionnoye otdelneiye kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof.
G.N. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo (dir. P.N.
Kosyakov), Moskva.

(INFLUENZA)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., red.; SOBOLEVA, V.D., red.; DMITRIYEVA, N.M.,
red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Influenza in children]Gripp u detei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962.
255 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(INFLUENZA) (CHILDREN—DISEASES)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof.

The child was ill with jaundice. Zdorov'e 8 no.1:14-15 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:3)
(JAUNDICE)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof. (Moskva)

Elimination of diphtheria is a task for all medical personnel.
Med.sestra no.6:7-13 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(DIPHTHERIA--PREVENTION)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., prof.

A child should not be sick!; an interview with Professor M.E.Sukhareva.
Rabotnitsa 40 no.7:20-21 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(CHILDREN—DISEASES)

AGABABOVA-SKOBELEVA, V.V., kand. med. nauk; DOBROKHOLOVA, A.I., prof. [deceased]; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., kand. med. nauk; LEBEDEV, D.D., zasl. deyatel' nauki prof.; MARTINSON, Kh.S., kand. med. nauk; MOLCHANOV, V.I., prof.; NOSOV, S.D., prof.; SOBOLEVA, V.D., doktor med. nauk; SOLOV'YEV, V.D., prof.; SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., doktor prof.; SHAPIRO, S.L., kand. med. nauk; SHERMAN, R.Z., doktor med. nauk; SHIRVINDT, B.G., prof.; DOMBROVSKAYA, Yu.F., otv. red.; POTAPOVA, I.N., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on pediatrics] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po pediatrii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.5. [Infectious diseases in children; aerial and droplet infections] Infektsionnye bolezni v detskom vozraste; vozдушно-капельные инфекции. Red. toma S.D. Nosov. 1963. 547 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Skobeleva, Solov'yev). 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Dombrovskaya).
(PEDIATRICS) (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; SHENDEROVICH, S.F.; SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.,; ZLATKOVSKAYA, N.M.

So-called neuroinfluenza in children. Sovet. med. 26 no.5:
64-71 My'63
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - deyствител'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
G.N. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo (dir.
deyствител'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.M.Zhdanov) AMN SSSR.

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; ZLATKOVSKAYA, N.M.

Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of influenza in children.
Pediatriia 42 no.1:32-37 Ja'63. (MIA 16:10)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatriii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. G.N.Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Rusakova (glavnnyy vrach V.A. Kruzhkov).

(INFLUENZA) (VIRUS DISEASES)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; ZLATKOVSKAYA, N.M.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya; SHENDEROVICH, S.P.

Combination of virus infections. Pediatriia 42 no.5:9-15 My'63.
(MIRA 16 :11)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii (zav. deystviel'-nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. G.N. Speranskiy) i Instituta virusologii (dire. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN prof. V.M.Zhdanov) AMN SSSR.



SUKHAREVA, M.Ye.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; BERZINA, L.A.; LINYAYEVA, Ye.A.;
TRIVUS, N.L.; TSI TYAN'-MAO [Chi'i T'ien-mao]

Effect of respiratory virus infections on the course of gastrointestinal
diseases in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7:3-7 Jl '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz infektsionnogo otdela kafedry pediatrii TSentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Instituta virusologii AMN imeni D.I.
Ivanovskogo (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN prof. V.M. Zhdanov)
na baze Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni I.V. Rusakova (glavnnyy
vrach M.M. Kraseva).

DREYMAN, R. S.; SHKAREVA, M. Yu.

"Data on the pathogenesis of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract with an adenoviral etiology."

report presented at 4th Intl Cong, Hungarian Soc of Microbiologists, Budapest,
30 Sep-3 Oct 64.

Inst of Virology im D. I. Ivanovskiy, AMS USSR, Moscow.

SUKHAREVA, M.Ya.; DENEZIN, R.S. - TRINITI, N.I.

Evaluation of laboratory and clinical methods in the diagnosis of respiratory viral infections in children. Sov. med. no.1:75-79. Ja '65. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Infektsionnyy otdel kafedry pediatrii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i laboratoriya etiologii i diagnostiki respiratornykh infektsiy Instituta virusologii imeni V. Fil'yanovskogo, Moskva.

DREVYAN, R.P., BUSHAREVA, M.V., CHIDORAVAZEE, M.L., LENTATEVA, I.N.A.;
MAKOTOVSKIY, N.M., RYABIKOVA, A.G., KONSTANTINOV, N.P.;
SEOPTIAS, v.v.

Pathogenesis of adenovirus disease. Vop. virus. ? no.51
(MIRA 18:6)
618 .5 S.O. 1mu.

I. Institut virusologii imeni Iwanowskogo i kafedra infektsionnykh
bol'zonykh Tsentral'nogo in-ta po posovershenstvovaniiya vrachey,
Moskva.

ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya., SUKHAREVA, M.Ye., TSI TYAN'-MAO [Ch'i T'ien-mao];
BIRINA, I.P.; LINTAYEVA, Ye.A.; LUTSEVICH, I.A.

Acute respiratory diseases in hospitals for children with
gastrointestinal disorders. Sov. med. 27 no.12:25-29 O '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

I. Institut virusologii (dir... deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. V.M. Zhdanov) i Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (rekfor - M.D. Kovrigina).

SUMARENKA, N. A., M. I.

Dissertation: "Questions on the Strength of Cob Brickwork and the Technology of Its Laying." Cand Tech Sci, Sci Res Inst of Construction Engineering, Academy of Architecture USSR, 16 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 7 Apr 54)

SC: SUM 24., 19 Oct 1954

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SURHARVA, N.B.

frost resistance of interspecific hybrids of *Fragaria*. Trudy
TBSBS no. 2:59-64 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

SOKHIN, I. G., SOKHACHEV, N. B.

Anatomic and morphologic study of naturally and artificially obtained polyploids of the genus *Fragaria* L. Trudy Teste no. 23113-133 '54.

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The oxidation of rubber by hydrogen peroxide. II
Kagan and N. Sukhareva. *J. Rubber Ind. (U.S.S.R.)*
11, 46-53 (1934); cf. *C. A.* 26, 31304. A study of oxidation products of light crepe and synthetic Na butadiene rubber. The oxidation was carried on in CHCl_3 and AcOH in sealed ampoules (to exclude air) with 30% H_2O_2 at const. temp. (43°). The light crepe gave an amorphous salt, $\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{OH}_2$ (I); and synthetic rubber, an amorphous salt, $\text{Cu}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4\text{OH}_2$ (II). I was said, to H and Br. II was unsatd. to H and Br, and absorbed 2 atoms of Br.
A. Pestoff

The interdependence of the action of organic accelerators and their chemical nature. B. Kagan-Sherlin and N. Sukhareva. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 929-32 (1957). Morpholine morpholylithiocarbamate as an accelerator gives lower tensile strengths than does piperidine pentamethyleneithiocarbamate (I); this indicates that I is inferior to CH₂ with respect to acceleration. Since the replacement of the piperidine ring in I with an aliphatic amine group does not affect the accelerating power, as shown by diethylamine dimethylithiocarbamate and diethylamine diethylithiocarbamate, neither the length of chain nor the character of the chain (open or closed) affects the accelerating power. The effect of the OH group was also studied. The condensation product of diethanolamine with Aet did not accelerate vulcanization. The condensation product of monoethanolamine with Aet accelerated it slightly. The Zn salt of the condensation product of monoethanolamine with CS₂ and Zn salt of the condensation product of diethanolamine with CS₂ had no accelerating properties. Therefore the presence of OH paralyzes the accelerating power of the mol. The replacement of the org. basic radical with a metal radical gave less active accelerators. A. Pestoff

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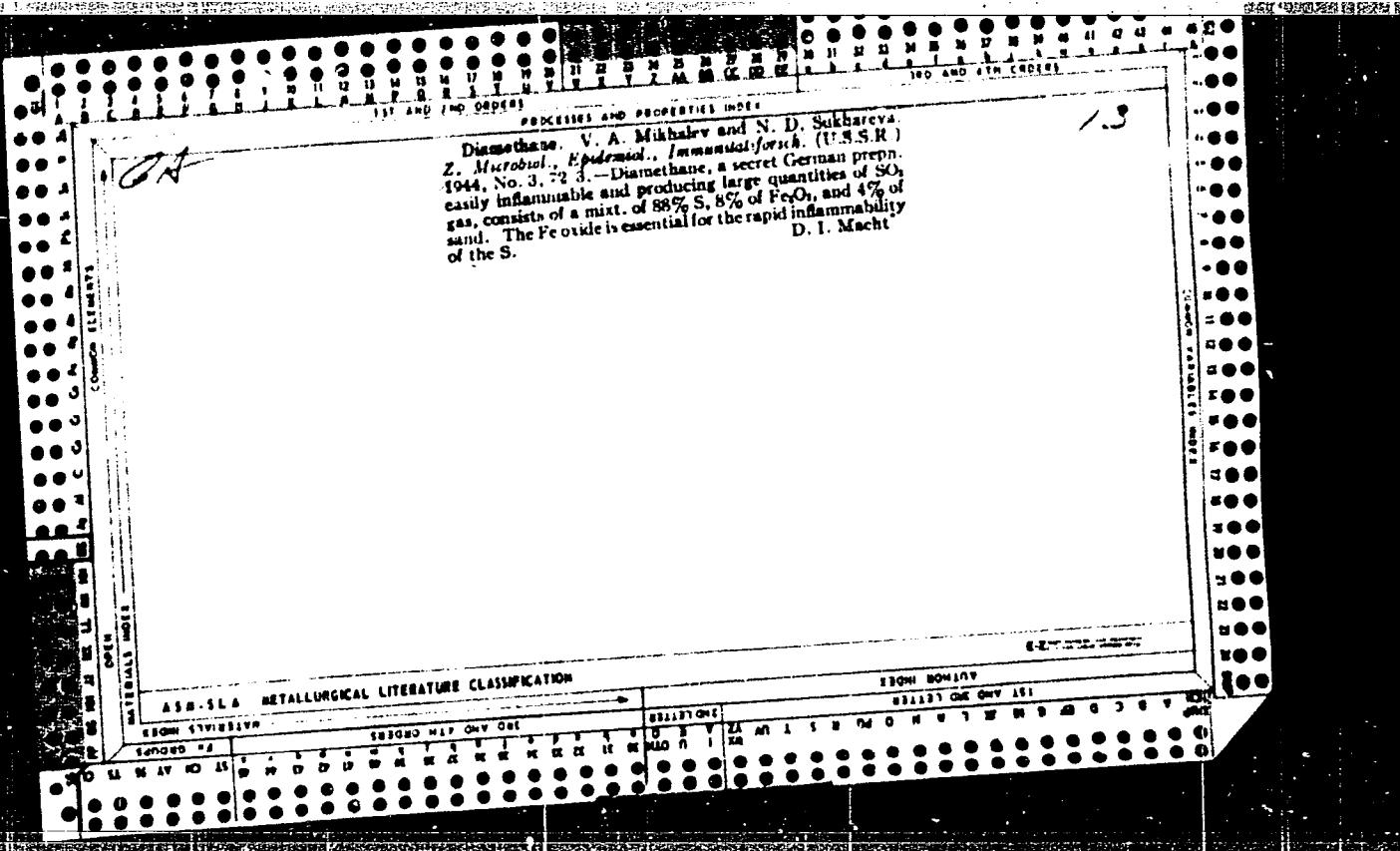
The interdependence of the action of organic accelerators and their chemical nature. B. Kagan-Sheldin and N. Sukharev. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U.S.S.R.) 1936, No. 8 p. 927-937; cf. *C. A.* 30, 5435. The condensation products of 2-aminodimethylaniline (1) with butyraldehyde (in the ratios 2:3 and 1:3), of 1 with α -ethyl- α -propylacrolein, of 1 with AcH (1:1, 2:3 and 1:3) and of *p*-toluidine with AcH (2:3 and 1:2) were tested in the ebonite mix.: smoked sheet 100, S 50, linseed oil 2, accelerator 1 and ZnO 5. All accelerators gave good results. Optimum vulcanization was 3-3.5 hrs., tensile strength 670-700 kg. per sq. cm., thermal resistance (according to Martene) 68-44°. A. Pestoff

ASSISTANT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUKHAREVA, N. D.

"Structure and Insecticidal Properties of Organic Compounds, Esters of Substituted Acids.".
N.M. Mel'nikov, N. D. Sukhareva, V. L. Fedder, Compt rendu sci URSS, XXXI, -- (10-1)
(1941) (in English) (See: Inst. Insect/Fung. in Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949



Ca

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Structure and germicidal activity of organic compounds.
II. Alkyl sulfon dichloroamides. N. N. Mel'nikov, N. D. Sakhareva, and F. Ya. Kavenoki. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 18, 598-70 (1945) (English summary); cf. C.I. 37, 877. A series of $\text{AlkSO}_3\text{NH}_2$ was converted to the corresponding $\text{AlkSO}_3\text{NCl}_2$ by chlorination of suspensions or solns. of the amides in water; the products, after drying, were distd. under reduced pressure. The chlorination was conducted with ice cooling. The following compds. were isolated: $\text{MeSO}_3\text{NCl}_2$, m. 81°, b. 102° (84.3%); $\text{CICH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{NCl}_2$, b. 102°, d₄²⁵ 1.7044 (30%); $\text{EtSO}_3\text{NCl}_2$, b. 108-10°, d₄²⁵ 1.5153 (90%); $\text{PrSO}_3\text{NCl}_2$, b. 119°, d₄²⁵ 1.4450; $\text{BuSO}_3\text{NCl}_2$, b. 129-31°, d₄²⁵ 1.3630 (33%); iso-Am SO_3NCl_2 , decomp., on distn., d₄²⁵ 1.284 (30%). The germicidal power of the products against *S. aureus* is higher than that of chloramine-B; the max. activity among the straight-chain products was found with the Pr group, while the iso-Am deriv. gave the most potent prepu. (limiting concn., 1:150,000). G. M. Kosolapoff

SUKHAREVA, N. D. (Scientific Worker) Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "Synthesis of Certain Derivatives of Betaine and Their Germicidal Properties." Sci Res Inst of Fertilizers and Insectofungicides imeni Ya. V. Samoylov, 26 Sep 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Sep, 1947 (Project #17836)

CH

Structure and germicidal activity of organic compounds.
III. Esters of betaine hydrochlorides. N. N. Mel'nikova,
 N. D. Sukhareva, and O. P. Arkhipova. *Zhur. Priklad.*
Khim. (L. Applied Chem.) 20, 612 (1977); cf. *C.A.*,
 80, 54863. A no. of $[RO]C(=O)CH_2NMe_2Cl$ and $[RO]$
 $C(=O)CH_2NMe_2Cl$ compds. were prep'd and tested against
Staphylococcus aureus. The betaine hydrochloride esters
 were obtained from NMe_2 and esters of $C_6H_5CO_2H$ by
 standing at room temp. The dimethylbenzylammonium
 derivs. were prep'd by reducing the Cl derivative; the quaternary
 derivs. were prep'd by standing several days. The per-
 centage concn. which is germicidal is given in parentheses.
 $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, 65.7%; yield (5); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 77.5%; $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, 62%; (5); $[Am(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 101% (from $C_6H_5CO_2H$ ester); (5); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 101% (from $C_6H_5CO_2H$ petr. ether); (5); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[CH_3PKCl]$, 47.9%; m. 98° (from C_6H_5Cl petr. ether); (5);
 $[Bu(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, 60.8%; m. 118-120° (from
 petr. ether); (5); $[Am(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, 70.2%;
 m. 88° (from C_6H_5 petr. ether); (2); $[Cd(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[CH_3PKCl]$, 70.3%; m. 121-22° (0.05); $[Cd(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[CH_3PKCl]$, 72.0%; m. 131-22° (0.01); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[CH_3PKCl]$, 39.2%; m. 144-5° (from EtOH-EtO)
 (0.5); $[En_2OCH_2NMe_2Cl]$, 72.4%; m. 21-47%; syrup (0.05);
 $[En_2OCH_2NMe_2Cl]$, 57.0%; m. 191° (2.5); $[En_2OCH_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 56.7%; m. 70° (1); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 50.8%; syrup (5); $[Bu(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, 60°; syrup (5);
 $[Am(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, 57.4%; m. 81° (5); $[Cd(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 62.2%; (0.05); $[Mg(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, 72.7%; m. 73° (5); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 100%; $[En_2OCH_2NMe_2Cl]$, 64.4%; m. 311-12° (10); $[Bu(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 64.4%; m. 311-12° (10); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 61%; syrup (5).

NMe_2Br , 61%; syrup (5); $[En_2OCH_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 60.0%; syrup (5); **IV. Amides and esters of betaine**
hydrochlorides. *Ibid.* 21, 300 (1978). Esters of be-
 taine HCl salts were prep'd from $C_6H_5CO_2H$ and an
 equimol. amt. of amine on standing in Et_2O , $EtOH$, or
 C_6H_6 ; most of the products are very hygroscopic. The
 amides were prep'd from $C_6H_5CONH_2$ and the amines by
 warming in $EtOH$. The amides slowly hydrolyze slowly
 in aqu. solns. The properties of the products follow: figures
 in brackets indicate com. toxic to *Staphylococcus*
 aureus at 20-80 μ g/100 ml. (1) R = Ph ; m. 82°;
 81.5%; yield (0.5); CdH_2 , m. 88°, 28%; $[Chloroplatinate]$,
 m. 210°; (0.5); CdH_2 , petr. 32%; $[Chloroplatinate]$,
 m. 191°; (0.5); H_2 , m. 24° (aqueous solution); 81.5%;
 (2.5); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, R = Ph , m. 85°, 7.5%;
 (2.5); CdH_2 , m. 90°, 10%; $[Chloroplatinate]$,
 m. 122°, 45.3%; (0.5); $[En_2OCH_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, syrup, 27.8%; $[Chloroplatinate]$,
 m. 220°; (1.25); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[Chloroplatinate]$, m. 218°; (1.5); $[Am(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[Chloroplatinate]$, m. 191°; (1); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[Chloroplatinate]$, m. 224°; 67.7%; $[Chloroplatinate]$, m. 95°; (5);
 $[CdH_2]$, m. 124-5°, 57%; $[Chloroplatinate]$,
 $[CdH_2]$, $[OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, m. 124-5°, 57%; $[Chloro-$
 $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, m. 83°; (1.1); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[PbCl]$, m. 137-8°, 52.5%; $[Chloroplatinate]$, m. 180°; (5);
 (0.25); $[Pb(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$, m. 152°; (0.25);
 $[En_2OCH_2NMe_2Cl]$, $[PbCl]$, m. 103°, 63.2%; $[Chloroplati-$
 $nate]$, m. 198°; (1.25); $[Mg(OCH_2CH_2)_2NMe_2Cl]$,
 $[Cl]$, m. 180°, 48.5%; $[Chloroplatinate]$, m. 181°; (5).

G. M. Kosolapoff

SUKHAREVA, N. D.

USSR/Chemistry - Betaine Chlorhydrates
Chemistry - Synthesis

Mar 1948

"The Composition and Germicidal Activity of Organic Compounds: IV. Amides and Esters of Betaine Chlorhydrates," N. N. Mel'nikov, N. D. Sukhareva, C. P. Arkhipova, Chem Lab, Cen Sci Res Disinfection Inst, Ministry of Pub Health USSR, Moscow, 3 pp

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXI, No 3

Series of subject compounds were synthesized and studied. (Most of these compounds have not been previously described.) Their bactericidal properties were tabulated, showing the concentration required to kill staphylococcus aureus. Submitted 1 Apr 1947.

PA 70T14

*CA**11C*

Bactericidal activity and surface tension of aqueous solutions of esters and amides of betaine hydrochlorides
N. N. Mel'nikov and N. D. Sukhareva (Ministry Health, Moscow), *Zhur. Prilad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 22, 1122-3(1949); cf. *C.A.* 43, 6976k.—The surface-tension lowering and bactericidal activity do not necessarily coincide, as shown in the following series. Surface tensions of aq. solns. at 20° for 1, 0.5, 0.25, and 0.125% solns., in dynes/cm., are: $\text{PhCH}_2\text{NMMe}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et})\text{Cl}$ 70.3, 70.8, 72, 72.5; Bu ester analog 62.3, 68.9, 70.7, 71.1; α -etyl ester analog 42.8, 50.7, 60.2, 62.8; decyl ester analog 37.1, 37.3, 40.2, 49.9; Ph ester analog 63.2, 69.0, 71.3, 71.9; biphenyl ester analog (isomer unstated) 42.1, 49.6, 50.1, 58.3; ρ -benzylphenyl ester analog 41.3, 45.3, 50.1, 57.5; $\text{Me}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Bu})\text{Cl}$ 64, 66.6, 68.4, 69.8; Am analog 51.4, 56.3, 60.4, 65.8; octyl analog 26.4, 38.0, 48.9, 58.2; decyl analog 22.1, 22.3, 26.7, 33.1; $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{Cl}$ 32.7, 34.0, 42.3, 52.3; decyl analog 30.5, 33.2, 41.0, 51.1; $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}(\text{CHAmCO}_2\text{Et})\text{Br}$ 45.5, 53.4, 60.4, 65.0. Thus, the order of surface activity declines in the order: Me_2N derivs., pyridine derivs., $\text{Me}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{Ph}$ derivs.; however, the latter are most active bactericides, and Me_2N derivs. are least effective. Cf. M., et al. and 21, 300(1948).
G. M. Kosolapoff

1951

ZHURAVLEV, S. V., SUKHAREVA, N. D., AND CHADOVA, YE. K.

The synthesis and Study of the Salts of the Quaternary Ammonium Basis
Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. desinfekts. in-ta, No 8, 1954, pp 125-127

The authors describe the derivation of (1) dimethyltetradecylbenzyl-
ammoniumbromide, $C_{14}H_{29}(CH_3)_2(CH_2C_6H_5)Br$, m.p. 48-50°, from tetradecyl-
bromide and dimethylbenzylamine; (2) tetradecylpyridinebromide, $C_{14}H_{29}-$
 NC_5H_5Br , m.p. 65-67°, from tetradecylbromide and pyridine; (3) octadecyl-
pyridinebromide, $C_{18}H_{37}NC_5H_5Br$, m.p. 45-47°, from octadecylbromide and
pyridine. By their action on *B. coli* and *staphylococcus aureus* (1), (2),
and (3) are somewhat like zephrol which is used for disinfection.
RZhBiolKhim, No 1, 1955

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

VASHKOV, V.I.; NEDELIN, K.T.; SUKHAREVA, N.D.; SAFONOVA, Ye.P.

The raticide zoocoumarin. Farm. i toks. 20 no.1:80-82 Ja-F '57.

(RATS, (MLRA 10:7)

raticide 3-(α -phenyl- β -acetyl ethyl)-4-oxy coumarine (Rus))

(COUMARIN, related compounds,

3-(α -phenyl- β -acetyl ethyl)-4-oxy coumarin, raticide (Rus))

VASHKOV, V.I.; SUKHAREVA, N.D.; CHADOVA, Ye.K.

Benzylchlorophenol as a disinfectant. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid i
immun. 28 no.3:100-104 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo disinfektsionnogo instituta.
(ANTISEPTICS,
benzylchlorophenol (Rus))

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; SUKHAREVA, N.D.; RODIONOV, V.M., [deceased], akad., red.; KAZANSKIY, B.A., red.; KNUNYANTS, I.L., akad., red.; SHEMYAKIN, M.M., akad., red.; MEL'NIKOV, N.N., prof., red.; YEVDAKOV, V.P., red.; ZASUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn.red.

[Organic reactions and methods of investigating organic compounds] Reaktsii i metody issledovaniia organicheskikh soedinenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchn.-tekhn.izd.-vo khim.lit-ry, 1959. 446p. (Reaktsii i metody issledovaniia organicheskikh soedinenii, vol.8). (MIRA 13:2)

(Thiocyanation) (Organic compounds)

SUKHAREVA, O.A.

History of handicraft in Uzbekistan (production of snuffboxes).
Sbor.Muz.ant.i etn. 14:119-139 '53. (MLRA 7:4)
(Uzbekistan--Snuffboxes) (Snuffboxes--Uzbekistan)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, O.A.

Fergana Ethnological Expedition. Sov. etn. no.3:111-115 '54.
(Fergana--Ethnology) (Ethnology--Fergana) (MLRA 7:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2

SUKHAREVA, O.A.

Ancient features in forms of the headdress of Central Asiatic
people. Trudy Inst.etn. 21:299-353 '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Central Asia--Headgear) (Headgear--Central Asia)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810014-2"